Prisons and Drug Abuse: Challenges to HIV Perinatal Prevention Efforts

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Jail 101

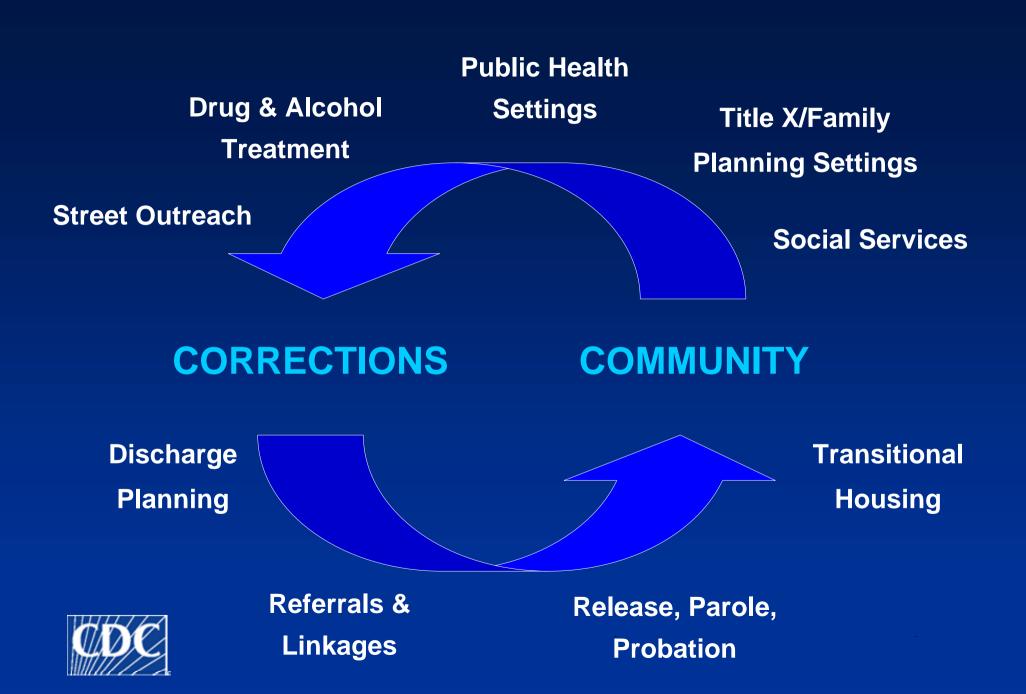
- Short-term facility.
- Usually operated by a city, county, or local government.
- Typically holds arrestees awaiting trail or sentencing and inmates convicted and sentenced to less than one year.
- 50% of arrestees are released with 48 hours.
- Public health interventions (e.g., screening, testing, counseling, making referrals) must happen QUICKLY or not at all.
- Most jails do very little screening usually only for TB, sometimes for STDs, sometimes for pregnancy, rarely for HIV.



Prison 101

- Longer-term facility.
- Usually operated by the State or Federal government.
- Greater opportunity to implement long-term public health interventions with follow-up.
- Prisons have a very comprehensive medical intake process, but the level and quality of ongoing medical care varies.





Profile of Incarcerated Women

- 70% are women of color.
- Median age of 31.
- 61% are high school graduates or have a GED.
- 53% were unemployed at the time of arrest.
- 60% have ever received welfare.
- 30% received welfare just before their arrest.
- 50% were using alcohol, drugs, or both at the time of their offense.
- 41% used drugs daily in the month prior to their offense.
- >44% report previous sexual or physical abuse.



Profile of Incarcerated Women (continued)

- 58% have or have had an immediate family member incarcerated.
- 65% of female state inmates have prior convictions.
- 41% have never been married.
- 75% have children, 70% have children under 18.
- 62% are single parents.
- 70% had sole custody of their minor children prior to incarceration.
- 6-10% are pregnant at time of arrest; 15% delivered a child in the last year.



Offenses Committed by Female State Prisoners, 1999

Drug Offenses 25,100

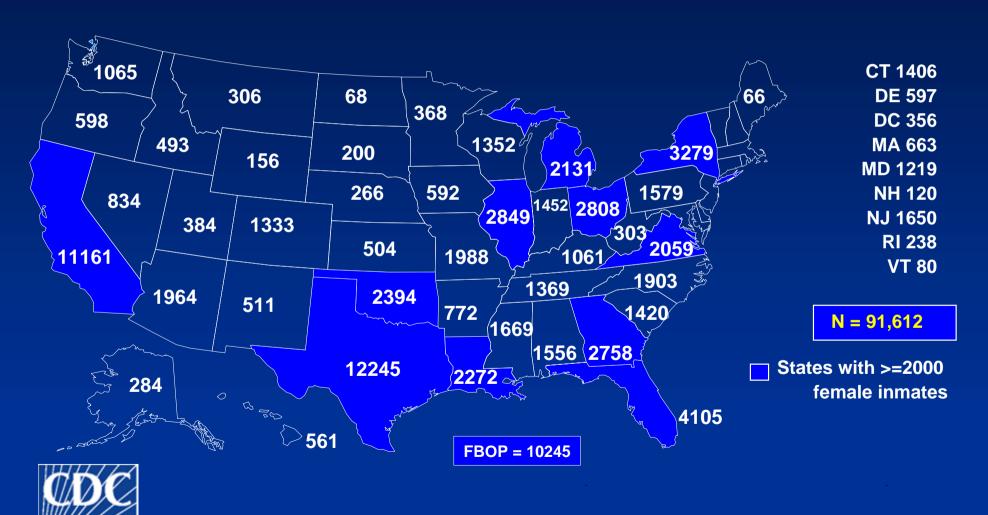
Violent Offenses 21,600

Property Offenses 19,600

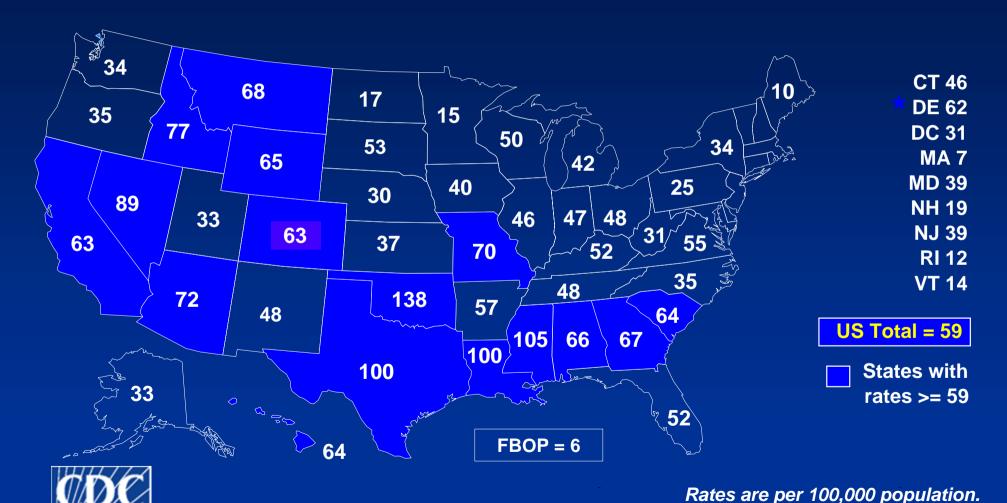
Public-order Offenses 7,800



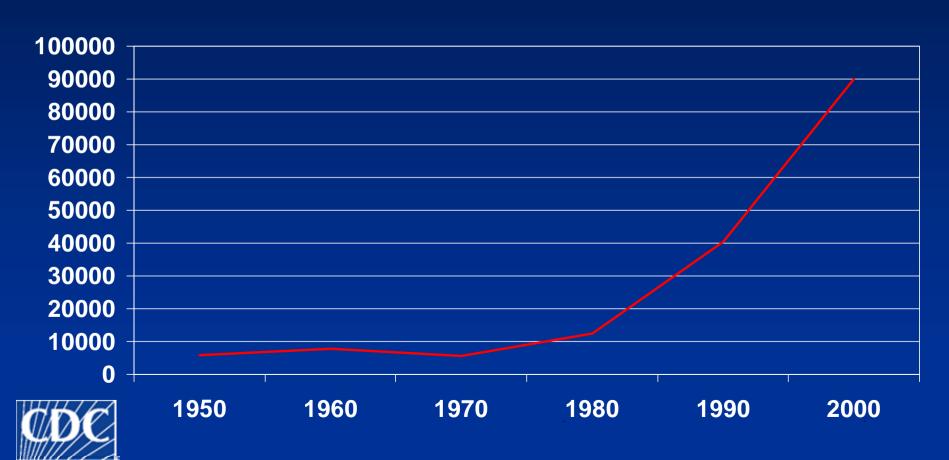
Female Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2000



Incarceration Rates for Female Inmates in Federal & State Correctional Facilities, 2000



The female prisoner population has more than doubled since 1990 and is growing at a faster rate than for men.



Adult and Adolescent Women in Correctional Facilities

State and Federal Prisons 91,612 (annual count)

Adolescent Facilities +14,319 (one-day count)

Local Jails + 67,487 (one-day count)

173,418 a day







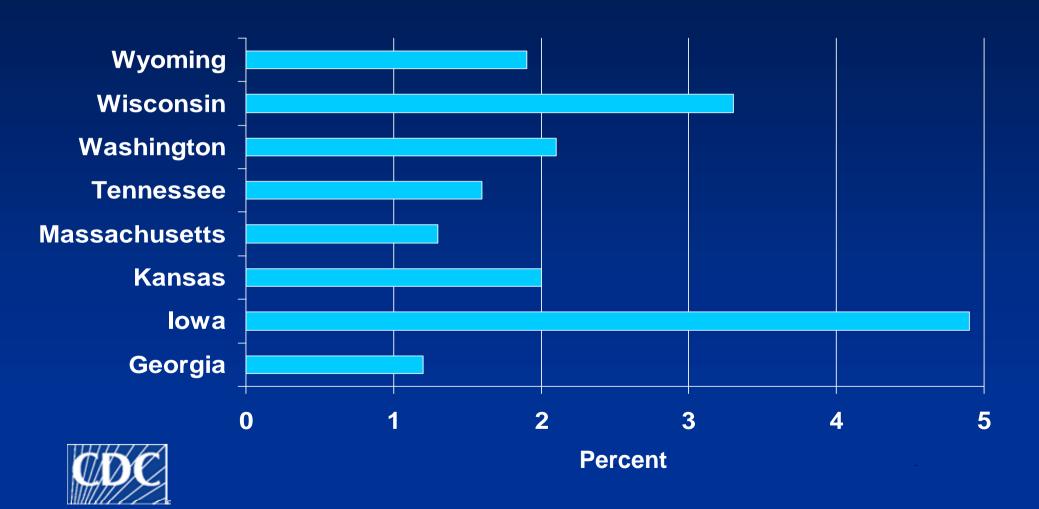
Pregnancy Testing & Results

- 45% of state/ federal systems and 29% of city/county systems do routine pregnancy testing.
- Approximately 6% (10,400) of incarcerated women are pregnant at entry.



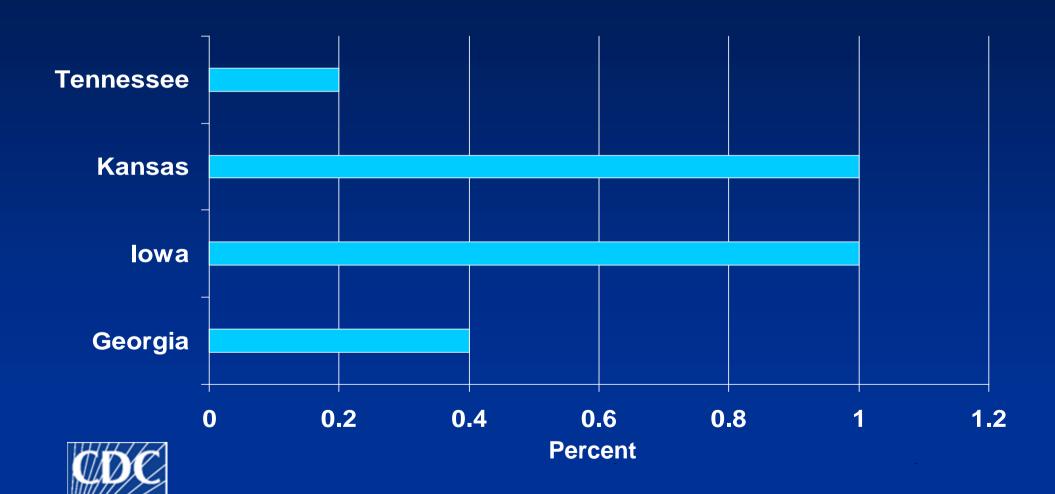
Chlamydia

Female State Inmates, 1999

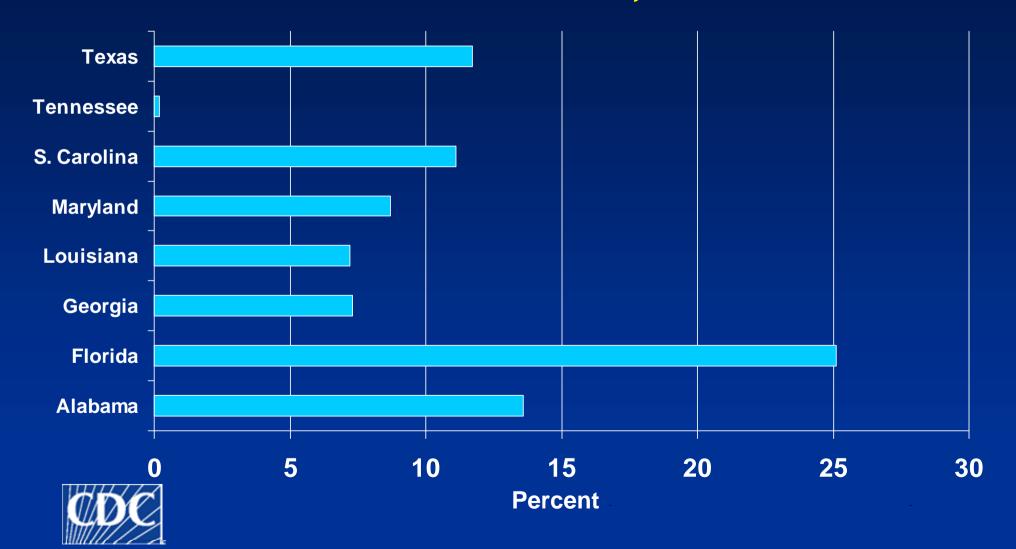


Gonorrhea

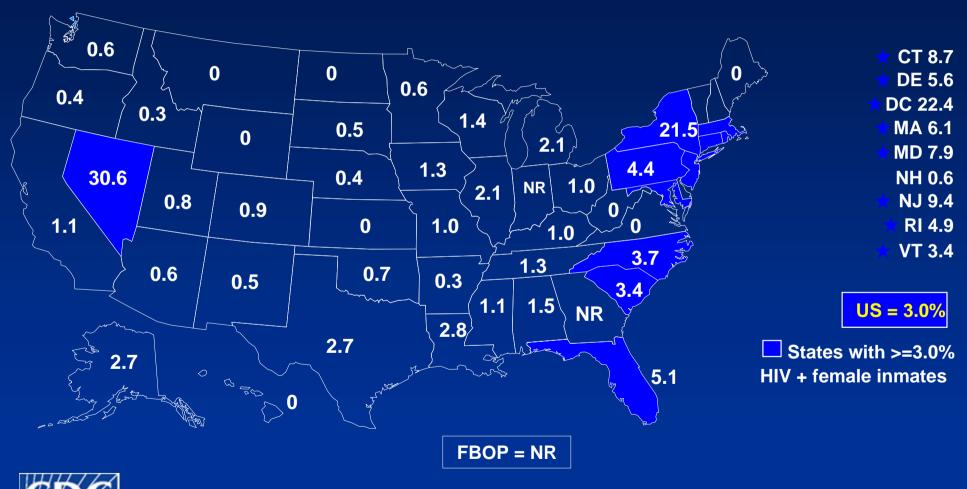
Female State Inmates, 1999



Syphilis *Female State Inmates, 1999*



Known HIV Positive Female State Prison Inmates, 1999



Drug Use by Female Arrestees, 2000

(Selected cities from 30 ADAM sites)

	Sacra- mento	Chicago	NYC	Denver	Indian- apolis	Las Vegas	New Orleans	Spokane	Laredo
Tested positive for any drug at arrest	85.2%	79.5%	74.9%	70.5%	72.3%	60.9%	56.5%	41.7%	31.0%
Injected drugs in past year	11.1%	7.6%	10.3%	12.0%	7.4%	9.6%	7.4%	30.8%	0.0%
Used crack cocaine in past year	32.1%	45.3%	33.7%	38.9%	39.9%	23.2%	32.3%	21.4%	0.0%



Drug Use by Female Juvenile Detainees, 2000

	Tested positive for any			
Site	drug when detained			
Birmingham	16.7%			
Denver	65.4%			
Los Angeles	38.3%			
Phoenix	45.6%			
Portland	44.7%			
San Antonio	25.6%			
San Diego	43.1%			
Tucson	44.4%			



What does this mean for HIV perinatal prevention efforts?

Women of color

Young

Single

Uneducated

Growing numbers

Pregnant

Poor prenatal care

Uninsured

High rates of STDs

Unprotected sex

Inconsistent

services

while incarcerated

Drug users
Injection drug users



"Because That's Where the Money Is"

Willy Sutton

